

WAR DAYS AGAIN.

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The Twenty-Seventh Annual Session Begun To-Day.

Reunions of the Various Veterans' Organizations To-Day.

The Speeches By Governor Matthews, Mayor Sullivan and Colonel Lilly.

Old "Comrades Known In March Many" Meet Once More and Renew War-Time Friendships.

Proceedings and Addresses at the Different Meetings—Old Army of the West Recalled—General Good Time Had by the Boys In Blue.

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The Twenty-seventh annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic...

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INDIANAPOLIS NEWS. AN INDEPENDENT PAPER. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, AT THE NEWS BUILDING, No. 10 West Washington street, at the Foundation of Indianapolis, on a second-class matter.

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THE DEMOCRACY OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

An Indiana general once rebuked a Federal lieutenant for some act of insubordination. The youngster was the spoiled darling of a "leading family" in a city where his general was not so fortunately established.

A GOOD ARRANGEMENT. THE New York Life Insurance Company has helped Indianapolis out of the "embarrassing position" and at the same time has made a good stroke for itself.

THE GERRYMANDER. At last the appointment list, about which we have heard so much, is to be "pushed." This is well. It has taken a great deal of prodding to start the gentleman who has had the matter in charge, but now that they have begun to move, THE NEWS is willing to forgive the past and to try to forget their apparent reluctance in handling the campaign against the "infamous Democratic gerrymander."

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every, and an injunction was issued restraining the club from going on with its "entertainment." The troops were sent, at the request of Judge Gillitt, to sustain the authority of the receiver.

"Under such a stress of circumstances," said O'Malley, "there is but one thing to do—order a postponement of the concert ordered for to-night." Naturally, O'Malley was much disheartened and disgusted. Other gentlemen are disgusted, too. Sheriff Friedrich is "incensed" at the action of the Governor. So incensed was he that when he saw the militia he ran off to Chicago. If Friedrich would stay in Chicago we do not think any one would land his fight.

Besides the very obvious lesson in this campaign against Roby, there is another one which our people would do well to take to heart. A community is not powerless to defend itself because it has a racial sheriff. It has been thought that it was. This doctrine has been held by many very excellent people, and our good friend, the Attorney-General of the State, has insisted that the local authorities may enforce the law or not, as they please; and if they do not please to do it, no one else can interfere unless those who are slow-witted, that private citizens, when our city officials have had the good sense to provide a general plan, which, when properly appreciated and carried out, will have the effect, more than any other one, of rendering the preceding cause of the cholera germ, the courts will not thwart it in its good work by saying to it, because, for instance, your work did not at once start out with a perfect system, and because some of your citizens, by reason of practices so long prevalent, are slow-witted, that private citizens must often be subordinated to the public good, and that regard for the public welfare is the highest law, the court will wipe out your work and set up a system to be carried out in those communities where the sheriff does not wish them to be executed. Governor Matthews has taken this view. He is evidently of the opinion that the Roby factory does not concern Lake county simply, but the whole State as well. It is a State law that is violated. It is the State's good name that is involved. The rights are widely advertised, the flaming posters being displayed within the shadow of the dome of the Capitol. Not only so, but the State's soil is invaded by an illegal force of men with arms in their hands. And yet Green Smith, thinks that the State is helpless! She is not helpless. Governor Matthews has demonstrated that she is quite able to take care of herself. We believe that Roby is as good as dead. Governor Matthews has done his duty, and he has done it thoroughly. We congratulate him, and in the name of the law-abiding people of Indiana we thank him. His action will be beneficial for good in many directions. Every lawbreaker, from the river to the lake, will feel less comfortable because of the wide spread of men who were of widely separated stations in the relations of peace. And men become leaders, not because of success in civil life, or because of success in military service and capacity to command. The camp and the battlefield brought out the real character; the discomfort of the one and the dangers of the other afforded severe tests, and the spurious could not long remain undetected.

The content of familiarity was often demonstrated in the preparatory training of our soldiers. It was not easy for the American young man, clothed in the uniform of a military private, to forget that the captain of his company had been, only a few weeks before, his intimate friend. The rigid etiquette of the army formed impregnable barriers. But if the transition from civil to military life was attended with some friction, it was not less actual and complete when the preliminaries were concluded and the real business of campaigning began. The most rebellious soldier was quick to see the necessity for absolute obedience. The men of the "Old Army" of the regular army as it is called in the days when Scott was at his best, and Albert Sidney Johnston was a chief figure, were not over-angry as to the outcome of a war that would necessarily have to be fought by undisciplined troops, directed by officers with little knowledge of tactics and with no experience. But the combatants were evenly matched; both armies labored under the same disadvantages. At first the Southern Army's cavalry was superior. They said down in Dixie that the Yankees were only fit to be foot soldiers; that they could not ride a horse. But it was not long before the names of Sheridan, Kilpatrick and Custer were everywhere familiar. The farm boys of the North proved themselves just as good horsemen as the Southern planters' sons.

Out of the raw civil material there was developed a manhood which the even flow of peaceful days could never have produced. For the younger men particularly, four years of soldiering exerted an important formative influence. In direct and special ways this influence may have been harmful, but in the larger consideration of raising the standard of personal honor and responsibility, it was certainly of benefit. The army was a great university, which taught lessons kindly, but which embraced in its curriculum studies which were offered nowhere else. If the rise of the two great armies was remarkable their dispersion was even more wonderful. The fact that the thousands of men, victors on the one hand and vanquished on the other, would quietly return to the occupations of peace was the most convincing proof of the quality of our American character. "Boundhead or cavalier," the American soldier knew that when the work of war was done there were demands to be made in peace, and he trained himself at once into a citizen.

Out of all this has come the organization of the Grand Army, whose democracy is its most distinguishing characteristic. It recognizes no rank; the general and the private meet on the level of comradeship. There was never another organization like it in all the world.

ROBY DOOMED. We want to call attention to the fact that there was no fight at Roby Monday night. Frank Griggs and George Williams did not come together. The Roby Legion and the power of the State of Indiana did come together, and O'Malley and his friends were knocked out. This is good news indeed. The work done in Lake will go far toward strengthening the influence that make for law and order in every Indiana community. To Governor Matthews and Judge Gillitt is due the credit of this vindicating the majesty of the law. Application was made Monday morning to the judge for a writ of quo warranto to cancel the Roby club's charter.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE GARBAGE ORDINANCE. JUDGE BROWN'S recent decision sustaining the constitutionality of the garbage ordinance is full of encouragement to all who have the welfare of the city at heart. It is foolish to think that a few of our citizens, even those who are enterprising and public spirited as the hotel-keepers, may be allowed to imperil the health of the whole community, in order that they may make money out of their garbage. True, they now have to pay to have it removed, but so do other people, and the payment in each case is proportional to service rendered. The tax is thus one of the fairest imaginable. Nor do we think that Judge Brown leaves much of the anachronous argument against the ordinance. The work is one which, in its nature, must have a private, to do, and to do in the way it thinks best, in this case any one who desired had the right to bid for the contract; proposals were publicly asked; the widest competition was invited, and the contract was fairly and openly awarded to the lowest and best bidder. There is no monopoly in all this, or if there is it is such as the law authorizes. Judge Brown shows very clearly that in a city individual liberty can not be so wide as in the country. When men live close together, there must be a surrender of some personal rights in order that the public welfare may not suffer. The community has a life of its own which it may not defend. Indianapolis is now a city and must get over its village ways. In the old days it was perfectly safe to throw garbage into the streets, for the wandering and unrestrained dogs would soon dispose of it. But the situation is different to-day. The country-town idea has passed away. We do not brag very much, but the events of this week demonstrate that Indianapolis is attaining metropolitan proportions. We must live up to our size. And we should all do well to keep in mind these wise words from Judge Brown's opinion: "When our city officials have had the good sense to provide a general plan, which, when properly appreciated and carried out, will have the effect, more than any other one, of rendering the preceding cause of the cholera germ, the courts will not thwart it in its good work by saying to it, because, for instance, your work did not at once start out with a perfect system, and because some of your citizens, by reason of practices so long prevalent, are slow-witted, that private citizens must often be subordinated to the public good, and that regard for the public welfare is the highest law, the court will wipe out your work and set up a system to be carried out in those communities where the sheriff does not wish them to be executed. Governor Matthews has taken this view. He is evidently of the opinion that the Roby factory does not concern Lake county simply, but the whole State as well. It is a State law that is violated. It is the State's good name that is involved. The rights are widely advertised, the flaming posters being displayed within the shadow of the dome of the Capitol. Not only so, but the State's soil is invaded by an illegal force of men with arms in their hands. And yet Green Smith, thinks that the State is helpless! She is not helpless. Governor Matthews has demonstrated that she is quite able to take care of herself. We believe that Roby is as good as dead. Governor Matthews has done his duty, and he has done it thoroughly. We congratulate him, and in the name of the law-abiding people of Indiana we thank him. His action will be beneficial for good in many directions. Every lawbreaker, from the river to the lake, will feel less comfortable because of the wide spread of men who were of widely separated stations in the relations of peace. And men become leaders, not because of success in civil life, or because of success in military service and capacity to command. The camp and the battlefield brought out the real character; the discomfort of the one and the dangers of the other afforded severe tests, and the spurious could not long remain undetected.

THE NEWS SATTERS itself that it has had something to do with the suppression of Roby. From the beginning, in season and out, we have insisted on the right of the executive authority of the State to proceed against the open and defiant violation of the laws of the State by a desperate horde of toughs from another State. We have insisted that the Governor had a duty to perform, and we have urged him early and late to see to it that the peace of the State, irrespective of party affiliations, has not been imperiled. We have said that the honor and good name of the State were at stake. The good people of the State, without a dissenting voice, always excepting that of Honorable Smith, gave the Governor assurance that they expected him to act and that he would have their cordial support. They grew impatient at his delay; and we confide that we began to lose heart. We were determined that while the infancy continued, the protest and indignation of Indiana's decent people should have voice. The cause of decency has at last prevailed. The law of the State is to be enforced, even in Lake county.

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THE OLD SERGEANT. "Come a little nearer, Doctor—thank you. Draw your chair up—draw it closer; just under this little spot." "No, no, no, I'm better; but I'm pretty well used up. Doctor, will you do me the favor of taking you out of my life?" "I'll be glad to do that, but I'm just going up!" "Feel my pulse, sir, if you want to, but it ain't much use to try." "Never mind," said the Surgeon, as he smothered down a sigh; "I'll be glad to do that, but I'm just going up!" "What you say will make no difference, Doctor, when you come to die."

"Doctor, what has been the matter?" "You must try to get to sleep now." "Doctor, not that anybody knows of it!" "Doctor, please to stay!" "I'll be glad to do that, but I'm just going up!" "What you say will make no difference, Doctor, when you come to die."

"I have got my marching orders, and I'm ready now to go." "Doctor, will you do me the favor of taking you out of my life?" "I'll be glad to do that, but I'm just going up!" "What you say will make no difference, Doctor, when you come to die."

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LIBERALS AT A LOW EBB. THE POPULARITY OF THE PARTY IN ENGLAND IS WAXING. IT COULD HARDLY STAND THE TEST OF AN ELECTION AT THIS TIME—FRANCE AND SIAM—OTHER NEWS OF INTEREST TO THE PUBLIC.

Now that the home rule bill is virtually disposed of, the Liberal government is facing the situation, and will probably take advantage of the present moment marks the lowest ebb in popularity of the Liberal party. A general election, if it took place now, would result in a crushing defeat for the Liberal party. The Liberal party is now in a position to be successful, but only if it can secure a majority in the House of Commons.

THE TORIES IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS are quite overruling themselves in their preparations for an overwhelming majority against home rule next week. Scores of legislators who have visited the Upper House at intervals of several years will crowd the chamber next week. The Conservative party will be able to secure a majority of 400 to 40 for rejection. The Liberal party will not regret to see such practical unanimity in opposition to the verdict of the House. No more striking exposition could be given of the nobility of the Conservative party.

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The New York Store. The New York Store. It's Close Order and Quick Step. Now on the Voting Question. The time is limited. Thursday at 6 o'clock the ballot box will be closed. Get your votes in—you'll have more time to devote to the buying of the presents to take home with you. See that you buy here, and benefit the post commander you favor.

Standing of candidates on the G. A. R. Badge contest up to Tuesday 11 a. m.: FOR MARION COUNTY. J. E. TWINAME, 30,192 votes; ED G. BOOZ, 12,000; W. F. TAYLOR, 12,308; W. C. SMITH, 5,178; C. W. PHIPPS, 5,168; E. H. HEATON, 6,145.

A right smart looking Misses' jacket, with velvet collar, wide lapel and new Eulalia sleeves, for \$5. A fancy cloth Reefer jacket for Misses, large sleeves, Columbian collar, for \$7.50.

A fur trimmed jacket, with Columbian collar, for \$8. Our special at \$10 is a jacket you'll feel inclined to buy at sight—both from its attractiveness and the little-ness of price.

A fine Kersey jacket with ruffle collar edged with Seal, half lined, for \$15. Dress Goods—best value. There has been vast painstaking in collecting the Dress Goods stock now gathered here and the busy hum of visiting buyers will agitate the store air.

All-Wool Green Trics, 38 inches wide, for 29c a yard while they last. 38-inch all-Wool fancy Cheviots for 35c a yard. 8 yards makes a good pattern. All-Wool fancy Armures, 40 inches wide—20 shades, for 50c a yard.

Only 10 pieces all-Wool Imported Camel's Hair Stripes—comes in green, navy, red, tan, golden brown and steel gray, for \$1, if you are a judge of goods you'll class them with the \$1.50 kind—that's where they belong.

Paris Serges, 46 inches wide, all shades including the latest, for 75c a yard—splendid value. Our fine French Novelties are now almost complete and the counter is fairly sparkling with such rarities.

W. M. WILLIAMS, Indianapolis, Ind. A 25c package for 3 cents. LOOK OUT FOR PICKPOCKETS. Bountiful unprincipled rascals are trying to imitate Nise O'Clock Watches by putting up some vile stuff in packages similar to those of Nise O'Clock. To the many millions of Nise O'Clock Watch owners, we advise you to buy your watches from Nise O'Clock. You can see the Nise O'Clock watch by the very few bezels and wash-women who are not using this goods, but insist on you buying one. You will see the results that you will never see anything else.

THE STENOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE. Indiana's Leading College of Shorthand. Best Facilities. Reasonable Rates. Secured Position. Now Open. SEND OR CALL FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS. CORNER TOWNSEND AND WASHINGTON STS. INDIANAPOLIS, IND. L. W. HARTNER, Executive Manager.

GARBAGE CANS. LILLY & STALMAYER, 64 East Washington Street.

PROGRAM.

James Whitecomb Riley... The State Bank of Indiana... THE SICK LIST... THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1893.

A BANK VICTIMIZED.

The State Bank of Indiana is looking for one of the most expert forgers that has visited Indianapolis for many years. Several days ago a well-dressed man came here and took quarters at one of the first-class hotels.

SONS OF VETERANS PARADE.

They Extend Greetings To Other Organizations—A Good Showing. Division Commander Newton McGuire, of the Sons of Veterans, during a call a few weeks ago to the State Bank, advised the bank to purchase a bill of goods for \$50 in payment for which he would present a check.

RECEIVED CERTIFICATES.

They Are Being Issued to Indianapolis National Depositors. Receiver Hawkins, of the Indianapolis National Bank, has begun to issue receiver's certificates to the depositors of the bank.

REMOVED RECEIVER FOR E. & T. H. R. R.

Receiver Hawkins, of the Indianapolis National Bank, has begun to issue receiver's certificates to the depositors of the bank.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

The cotton crop for the year ending August 31 amounted to 6,700,000 bales, a decrease of 100,000 bales compared with the crop of 1891-2.

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GEORGE EBERS AT HOME.

How These Romances Were Written—The Writer's Profound Study of Ancient Egyptian Customs—Family Life.

EBERS IN HIS STUDY.

The cordial handshake and ringing voice (notwithstanding the break now and again from a slight paralytic stroke which affects the throat) sweeps out of your consciousness your pity for the helplessness of the great scientist and writer who can not move forward to receive you.

AN AFFECTIONATE FAMILY.

Their household life is strongly Teutonic; the family which binds the family makes strong the state and the nation.

THE INDIANA ROAD CONGRESS.

Mason J. Niblack, of Vincennes, president of the Indiana Road Congress, is here. He is expected to deliver an address at the congress this year.

CRUSHED AT THE UNION STATION.

The Union station, shortly after noon, was a moving mass of people. One old veteran, of the name of Smith, was caught in the rush.

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HOME OF THE ROMANES.

sculptor. Wide open doors disclose a vista of high-reaching book-shelves and a table covered with papers.

THE MOTHER OF EBERS.

Professor Ebers enjoys seeing guests, and, weather permitting, a man-servant in quiet heavy always rolls the invalid chair to the terrace, spread on the lawn by the lapping waves.

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FEARS OF GOOD THINGS.

One Found of Cleveland's Baking Powder will make everything in the following list:

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Pimples Girls.

Pimples Girls Pimples Boys And Every Person Afflicted with Torturing Disfiguring Humors Find Instant Relief And Speedy Cure By Using Cuticura Remedies.

THE BARE FEET FAD.

Scientific Reasons For its Cultivation—Young Harvard Professor.

HORSE IN AN ICE-CREAM SHOP.

Customers and Waiters Fled Before Him—Checks and Coins Were Forgotten.

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INTERESTING CONTEST

Balloting for the Beautiful G. A. R. Banner at Wasson & Co.'s

The Voting on the W. R. C. Silver Service Goes Bravely On.

No event connected with the Encampment of the G. A. R. has been of such interest to visitors as the contest for the \$400 banner at H. P. Wasson & Co.'s.

This has had increased interest to the Women's Relief Corps, who, while having a candidate of their own, are also mindful of the banner.

The gallant heroes of 1861-1865 are no less gallant in peace, and have cast their ballots in great numbers for the candidates of the W. R. C.

The afternoon papers yesterday gave an account of the balloting for both banner and silver service up to 10 a. m., Tuesday.

We closed our doors at 11 a. m. yesterday, and many rapid changes were made in that hour.

At 10 a. m. Major Robert Anderson Post, of Indianapolis, led all others in the banner contest. At 11 a. m. it had dropped to fourth place, with 64,000 votes cast.

At 11 a. m. yesterday the relative standing of the posts in the contest for the banner was in the order here named:

- 1. Williams Post, No. 78, Muncie.
2. Wadsworth Post, No. 127, Franklin.
3. Geo. H. Thomas Post, No. 17, Indianapolis.
4. Maj. Robt. Anderson Post, No. 369, Indianapolis.
5. Geo. H. Chapman Post, No. 209, Indianapolis.
6. Morton Post, No. 1, Terre Haute.
7. Stone River Post, No. 65, Frankfort.
8. McPherson Post, No. 7, Crawfordsville.
9. Maj. May Post, No. 244, Anderson.
10. Greencastle Post, No. 11, Greencastle.
11. Fairbanks Post, No. 17, Detroit.
12. Old Guard Post No. 23, Dayton.
13. Frank P. Blair Post, No. 21, St. Louis.
14. E. F. Noyes Post, No. 318, Cincinnati.
15. U. S. Grant Post, No. 28, Chicago.

In the balloting for the Women's Relief Corps presidents (the silver service) the officials balloted for stood at 11 a. m. yesterday, as follows: Indiana—Julia S. Conklin. Illinois—Emma R. Wallace. Ohio—Caroline W. Waddell. Missouri—Emily S. Parker. Chairman of Relief Corps—Flora Wischnietz. Mass—Emily L. Clark. Michigan—Alvaseber M. Bliss. Tenn.—Charlotte J. Cummings.

In addition to the foregoing, votes were cast for State department officials without names, in which we find the States of Maryland, Kentucky, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, New Hampshire, Kansas, Maine and Rhode Island.

The ladies of the W. R. C. are requested to be represented to-day by at least one lady from each State department.

Bulletins will be displayed to-day every hour after 11 a. m., announcing the ballot as it proceeds for the G. A. R. Banner and the Relief Corps Silver Service.

Our fall opening occurs today in new styles of Dress Goods, Silks, Cloaks and Millinery.

We also display the newest fads in Kid Gloves. Come and visit the store, and see the magnificent G. A. R. Banner to be voted to some fortunate post, and the elegant Silver Service to be voted to some official of the W. R. C.

Thursday will be the last day for voting on the banner and silver service.

H. P. WASSON & CO.

THE PARADE AS A MEMORY.

FUTURE GRAND ARMY PARADES WILL PROBABLY BE SMALLER.

The Banks of the Veterans Are Thinking—They Were Old Men Who Marched Yesterday—Features of the Parade Recalled.

The Grand Army yesterday was at its zenith. Some said the same thing when the clans gathered a year ago in Washington, but Gen. Wallace, Senior Vice-Commander Warfield and Gen. E. B. Gray, the adjutant-general, were authority for the statement that the parade yesterday surpassed the grand march held in the capital twelve months before. Many seem inclined to doubt that they were right, but the fact is denied by no one that there will not be such another gathering, whether it be in Pittsburg or elsewhere, when the Grand Army assembles for the next Encampment.

THE PARADE IN PERSPECTIVE. Men and women who stood on the crowded street corners of the city all day, and waited



C. W. SUTHERLAND AND OLD AGE.

while the column of old campaigners moved slowly on, gained a poor conception of the veteran soldiers who were in the procession. Few people of all those who watched the grand review could hazard a guess as to what the parade was all about.

IT WAS A MEMORABLE DAY. The sky was cloudless and 70,000 people crowded against the police ropes as the bugles sounded and the grand parade was set in motion.

First of all came the delegation from the old State of Illinois, proud in the fact that they represented the birthplace of the Grand Army. In a carriage at the front of the column marched the venerable old men, and there was a pathetic sight in the procession—to see him riding in a column where his comrades walked. But all veterans of war must not expect to march.



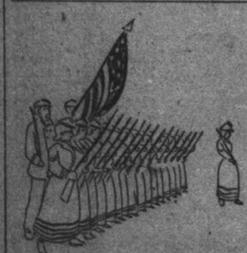
"RIGHT THIS WAY, COMRADE."

Six thousand strong or more—Illinois had answered the Encampment call as she answered the demand for troops in war days. Far up the line of march, until the spreading trees and the singing crowd of North Meridian street shut out the view, the column of Illinois boys in blue continued unbroken. No such gathering of the State's veterans had ever occurred since the grand review in Washington at the close of the rebellion.

PROMINENT POSTS. Mounted on a prancing bay, the department commander rode at the head of the State column, and many notable posts followed him. There was the oldest post in the country, the organization from Rockford, Ill., under the command of the selfsame man who for more than a quarter of a century, has been its head.

Belonging up the immediate rear, the largest post in the country marched. It was the George H. Thomas Post from Chicago, representing a membership of 1,320 men. The oldest post and the largest post were succeeded by a post from the home of the Grand Army's founder, and a post from the town in which the order was born. One was the Stevenson Post of Springfield, the other was the post from Detroit. Taken all in all, Illinois prided herself that she had sent a creditable delegation to the sister State's Encampment.

WISCONSIN AND PENNSYLVANIA. And then followed Wisconsin—with the stuffy body of famous "Fid Ales," the war eagle, and Pennsylvania, headed by martial music, and gay with the shining insignia of the



THE MARY LOGAN CADRETS.

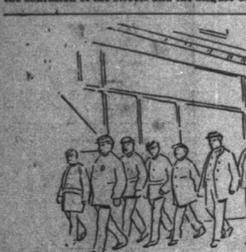
Keystone State, Pennsylvania, like Indiana, is a State of tall men. She enjoyed the distinction of the tallest man in the parade, a strapping fellow of six feet ten who won the admiration of the crowds all along the line of march. Ohio, led by a battalion of mounted cavalry, came marching down the street. It was now past noon, and some of the Eastern States began to be represented in the parade.

FROM THE DISTANT EAST. New York was in line and moving before the sun marked 12. Connecticut and her neighbor Massachusetts followed, marching with hand some platoons of a dozen men each. California, like an intruder in the ranks of the East, followed Massachusetts, and was followed by the soldiers from the granite mountains of Vermont.

A straggly cav in the column. Something serious, it seemed, must have happened. The column ceased completely. Men questioned each other without answer, and the reviewing officers in the grand stand wondered at the gas which occurred in the dilapidated, well-ordered parade. Orders were dashed to and fro. Messengers were dispatched to learn the reason of the halt. The grand marshal himself dashed back along the line to find his waiting forces and muster them for their march forward. But it was such in

Chick-brow, now tired from their morning's sight-seeing, grew impatient and deserted

their pass along the line of march. Along the principal downtown streets the populace broke over the guard lines in order of the line's protest, and the thoroughfares teemed again with people. Discipline was gone. The more billions of the crowd declared inwardly that the parade was finished as much as it ever could be, and that it had proven a fiasco. Many laid plans for spending the afternoon in the parks and amusement places. To add to the confusion of the streets and the disgust of



END OF THE PARADE.

the crowds occasional detachments from various States would pass in melancholy fashion down the dusty line of march to the grand-stand, where they disbanded.

ONCE MORE IN MOTION. One o'clock passed. The hands of the city clock struck 2. Still there was no procession in sight. The few detached divisions, as they formed in line, passed down the allotted streets like spectral sounds, and were seen no more. Suddenly there was a cry. "They are coming!" someone shouted, and a moment later, with the far away strains of "Marching Through Georgia" heralding the advance, a new column came into view. Resplendent in regiments, General Carnahan and his staff passed by the second time, and after them marched the gallant column they had succeeded at last in finding.

INDIANA TO THE FRONT. Indiana's turn had come, and the grandest of the grand processions was in motion. Cheer upon cheer came from the pavements, once more crowded, and with flags waving and handkerchiefs fluttering from the windows along the line, the Hoosier heroes began to pass in review.

People were reassured as rank after rank of the Grand Army parade was to be more than a few stragglers. As the column continued, still unbroken, the enthusiasm of the vast throng grew more and more intense. "March for Indiana!" was the repeated cry, as the reinforced battalions came on with a steady, swinging tramp. "Indiana saved the day." More than one man echoed the sentiment, citizen and stranger alike, and even though, in Indiana, there was no evidence of her loyalty to the Grand Army, how she restored the active army in the days of the rebellion.

MARION COUNTY NOT MISSING. A large number of Marion county people were in the Hoosier ranks. Many of them had come miles to be present and march with their old comrades, and the local forces numbered three brigades of twelve hundred men. Indiana's turn had come, and the grandest of the grand processions was in motion. Cheer upon cheer came from the pavements, once more crowded, and with flags waving and handkerchiefs fluttering from the windows along the line, the Hoosier heroes began to pass in review.

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THUSIASTIC AS THE CROWDS who cheered them, and the closing scenes of the parade were a series of ovations and handkerchiefs and fluttering of flags.

THE REAR OF THE COLUMN. Indiana was not the last State in the parade, as it was expected she would be. After her came the column from Minnesota, late but by all means loyal to the occasion. The battalions from the Northwest were led by life and drum, and as they marched, some fifty strong they shouted with lusty voice:

"What's the matter with the Hoosier girl? They're all right!" Minnesota's men were the stragglers of the great column of the Grand Army. After they had passed, the crowds bloomed, in a twinkling, behind the retreating column. The streets were again in confusion; and the parade was over.

NET AT THE MONUMENT. While the rear companies in Indiana's column were still marching down Washington street, the van had broken ranks and the Indiana soldiers were marshaling in a mass at the foot of the great Soldiers' Monument. Hundreds of gray-haired Hoosier boys in blue climbed over the approaches and viewed for the first time the shaft erected in honor of their patriots.

A COMMANDER'S TEST. The parade was continued about the monument as additional battalions of men came marching from the State House; but there was no crowd demonstration that night will have been expected on such an occasion.

"A demonstration? No, sir," said Department Commander James T. Johnston. "These men are tired. They are fatigued for water, and it is impossible to hold them."

The men continued north to their various quarters. The last incident of the parade had occurred.

ESTIMATES MADE. It was half past 4 before the last of the column's rear was disbanded. Six hours before the marching had begun, but the line did not advance steadily, and it is difficult to form a close estimate of the number of men who marched in the procession. This is well shown by the wide variance in the opinions of men who took a prominent part in arranging for the procession.

"The minimum number of men that was expected in the parade was 60,000," said General Carnahan, the grand marshal, "and barely half of this minimum estimate have arrived. There are about twenty-five thousand men in the parade. Department officials who were sent to count one thousand men have sent only 500, and one department that we relied upon

for 4,000 men turns up with scarcely five hundred."

Asked to estimate the number of men who marched yesterday, Col. Eli Lilly, chairman of the citizens' executive committee of the Encampment, said: "There were between forty and fifty thousand men in line; and there are two hundred thousand spectators in

the city." This estimate of the parade is above the average estimate, for a careful count of Indiana's forces as they filed past, placed their number alone at 8,100.

Wallace Foster's feature. The patriotic display of Wallace Foster, at the head of the Indiana column, attracted much attention yesterday. At North street a wreath of flowers was presented to Mr. Foster

by the W. R. C., with the initials of the corps in red, white and blue. The display received an ovation extending all along the line. At First street, a thousand women raised a loud cheer for flags and banners inscribed with the patriotic American sentiments. Mr. Foster says that he had never been received so enthusiastically at any other Encampment.

The money by which this was prepared was contributed by a number of persons including Gen. Lee Wallace, and Messrs. Hubbard, Vander, Lilly and others of this city. Ten dollars was contributed by a friend of Mr. Foster in Maryland and the same amount from a friend in California. The exhibit has been placed in the auditorium of the Soldiers' Park church, where the Women's Relief Corps will begin its sessions this morning.

AMBULANCE. A large ambulance was seen in the parade, carrying a man who appeared to be in poor health. The man was being carried to the hospital.

AT A WATER BARREL. A group of men were gathered around a water barrel, drinking water. They appeared to be very thirsty.

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Advertisement for H. H. Lee's Roasted Coffees, Java, and Mocha, located at 24 West Washington St. and 260 Virginia Avenue.

Headquarters for Carpets, Draperies, Furniture, Wall Paper, Queensware, Wood Floors, Art Glass, Window Shades, Bric-a-brac.

Report all day to Eastman Schleichler & Lee, Nos. 7 and 9 E. Washington St. The Largest House in the State.

Boston Dry Goods Co. The Great Sale. The Boston Dry Goods Co. is the place to buy dry goods—they undersell their neighbors.

What Gings They Were. The parade of the Indiana posts yesterday provoked the remark all along the line: "See what gings they were!" They were, on the average, the tallest soldiers ever mustered, and their record also placed them among the bravest.

Fall styles. The new fall styles in gentlemen's hats are now on sale. Our prices this season are from 50c to \$1 less than last season. Tomorrow we offer an elegant line of silk hats for \$1.25 that sold last season for \$3.

TO CHICAGO—BEST ROUTE. \$2.50 Round Trip Only—\$3.50. Thirty-five Mile Ride on the Lake Via The L. E. & W. R. R. and Steamer "See City."

The above rates are for every day and every train until further notice, via the popular rail and lake route of the Lake Erie and Western R.R. and the Delta Transportation Co. Round-trip returning until October 31. Free reclining chair cars on night trains both going and returning. For reserved space in chair cars, tickets, time of trains, etc., call at 40 S. Illinois St., Massachusetts av. or Union Station.

Via Pennsylvania Lines. For particulars call on ticket agents, 43 W. Washington st., 40 Jackson Place, Union Station, Massachusetts av., or address W. F. HARRISON, D. P. A., Indianapolis.

REG FOUR ROUTE. New Louisville Line. 3-Passenger Trains—3 To and From Jeffersonville, New Albany and Louisville As follows: Leave Indianapolis 2:45 a. m., 6:30 a. m. and 7:55 p. m. Arrive Louisville 7:10 a. m., 11:37 a. m. and 7 p. m. Leave Louisville 7:40 a. m., 9:15 a. m. and 8:10 p. m. Arrive Indianapolis 11:45 a. m., 7:30 p. m. and 12:50 a. m.

Sleepers and free reclining-chair cars on trains leaving Indianapolis at 7:45 a. m. and Louisville at 9:15 p. m. For round-trip tickets, call at 40 S. Illinois St., Massachusetts av. or Louisville at 7:40 a. m. "Indicates daily."

Fall Woolens Now Ready. Klier, the tailor, 19 Virginia av. Solid Gold. Initial rings, all letters, for \$5 at Duca's, 115 W. Washington st.

Getrich Feather Coloring. Finest colored, dried in the new roll-cut style. CHAS. FALLER, 25 S. Illinois st. Mattresses and Feather Beds. Mitchell's are the best. Ask for them.

Gents' Gold Filled watches warranted fifteen years, for \$12 at Duca's, 115 W. Washington st. When You Want Refreshment. Next, quick stop go to Chance-Bathens, 11 Vance Block. Mrs. Wisniewski's Soothing Syrup is an unequalled medicine for children while teething. 300 Hoop's Sarsaparilla vitalizes the blood.

Endley's Gold Filled watches warranted fifteen years, for \$10 at Duca's, 115 W. Washington st. Mixed Class on Tonsil. At Hoop's, 60 E. Washington st. Electric Fan Motors. And wiring of all kinds for electric light, bells, amusements, contractors for all blue ceiling work. EAGLE ELECTRIC COMPANY, 32 Church st. All Classes and Systems. Are on the hall shell at Hoop's, 60 E. Washington st. The old French Rheumatism Treatment. Your druggist sells it.

DR. NOTT Rupture Cure Co. 205 W. Washington street, Indianapolis. Capital Stock \$20,000. Successfully treat Rupture (Hernia), Hydrocele, Varicocele. No knife used. No blood drawn. No pain until cured. Examination and consultation free. Testimonials on application. Under the management and personal direction of J. R. JENKINS, M. D.

AMUSEMENTS. GRAND—TO-NIGHT. And all this week. Mattinee Saturday, EVANS AND HOBY, in the tenth and last edition of the funny play A PARLOR MATCH. A company of 25 people. Everything new. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1. Mattinee—25c and 50c. Seats now on sale.

ENGLISH'S TO-NIGHT. And all this week. Mattinee Thursday and Saturday. HANLON'S NEW "SUPERBA." 75 people in the cast. Three carloads of new tricks and transformations. Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and \$1. Mattinee—25c and 50c. Seats now on sale.

PARK THEATER. To-night and all this week, Mattinee every day. THE DRAMATIC SENSATION, SIDE-TRACKED. Jule Walters. And a great company. Starting stage effects. Popular Prices—10c, 30c, 50c.

EMPIRE THEATER. corner Wash and Delaware streets. GENERAL ADMISSION 25 Cents. Vaudeville only this week. MATINEE DAILY. EVERY NIGHT. Marie Sanger Specialties. Next week—Uncle's Darling.

Benefit of Major Anderson Post, G. A. R. MANNERCHOR HALL. ENCAMPMENT WEEK. The Versatile Comedian JAS. R. NEFF in his farce comedy success "A BUNDLE OF MAIL." New songs, new music, new dances. Prices—25c and 50c.

Phoenix Garden. Prof. Kroeckel Proprietor. GRAND CONCERT. Every Thursday Evening. Professor Meyer's full Military Band.

VISIT THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. Open daily, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. 60 West Market Street.

Fairview Park. The most beautiful park in Indiana and a delightful ride of six miles. Electric cars leave the corner of Illinois and Washington streets over the Illinois street line every twenty minutes and over the College avenue line every twenty minutes. The last car leaves the park at 11:47 a. m.

DR. CARL BARNES. Practice limited to SURGERY AND EYE, NOSE AND THROAT. Special attention to fitting Glasses. Office 211 North Illinois St., Telephone 1704.

MODEL

EARLY FALL CLOTHING

FOR G. A. R.'S AND THEIR FRIENDS

1/2 PRICE

During Encampment week we offer choice of any medium-weight suit in our stock for exactly half the real value. \$20 suits for \$10; \$15 suits for \$7.50; \$10 suits for \$5.

Straw Hats should be a thing of the past. If you should see our new stock of

STIFF AND SOFT HATS

you would not leave without buying one. We have all the stylish shapes of the season, in price from \$1 upward.

A beautiful Souvenir Plate given with every purchase of a man's suit.

MODEL

Corner Washington and Pennsylvania Streets

We Desire to Protect Strangers

from unprincipled dealers who are forcing off substitutes and imitations for the genuine.

CUBANOLA

You know what substitutes and drafted men were during the war. The substitutes offered for CUBANOLA are more reprehensible.

Every genuine CUBANOLA Cigar is branded on its wrapper with the word pressed in the leaf, and reads

CUBANOLA

in a plainly distinguishable letter. CUBANOLA is the best FIVE-CENT CIGAR ever sold in the United States. It is clear Havana Filler and choice Sumatra Wrapper. All first-class dealers sell it. Ask for it, and take no other.

A. KEFER & CO.

Wholesale Agents for Indiana.

RED CROSS SOCIETY.

A Relief Association Whose Flag All Nations Honor.

Indiana Has the Only Red Cross Ground and Will Be the Center of Supplies.

CLARA BARTON'S WORK.

Her Services in the Civil War—The Red Cross in America.

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joined by the National flag, and an armistice of brass, which shall also bear a red cross on a white ground. The succeeding articles give details as to the ratification of the work of the convention.

NOT IN THE REBELLION. Had the Society of the Red Cross been in operation in the war for the Union, much of the deadly and hideousness that would have been spared, and thousands who perished in hospitals and on the field would have survived and been returned to their families. It was, however, established when this country was in the midst of war and when the struggle was at the fiercest, while Grant was struggling the rebel forces in Virginia and Sherman was achieving the brilliant victories that were followed by the fall of Atlanta.

CLARA BARTON'S WORK. Her services in the Civil War—The Red Cross in America. Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross, was born at Oxford, Mass., and was the youngest of a family of five children. Her father was Capt. Stephen Barton, who fought under Maj. Anthony Wayne against the Indians for three years in the West, until the treaty of peace was concluded at Detroit and the war ended. Her mother was Dolly Stone, daughter of

even been deigned of. Her ability and enthusiasm inspired her to do what the Red Cross Society would now do with its scores of helpers and well-provided wagon trains. It was her services at this trying period that made her name widely known, not only to the North, and inspired those who were to apply to contribute freely of their means to supply the needs of the sick and wounded. Her reputation went abroad and gave her the name of the American Florence Nightingale.

MISSING PRISONERS ACCOUNTED FOR. As the war closed, she undertook, under the authority of President Lincoln, the great task of corresponding with the friends of missing prisoners of Andersonville. President Lincoln, in a card, told the people that Miss Barton, if addressed, would furnish information regarding missing soldiers. Her services in connection with the exchange of Andersonville prisoners, at that time going on at Annapolis, gave her exceptional facilities in obtaining the desired information. In five days she received five bushels of letters and during the year more than 35,000.

At the request of Secretary Stanton she went to Andersonville, to aid in supervising the identification of the dead and the erection of tablets over them. With the assistance of the register of Union prisoners who died there, kept by Dorrance Atwater, of

Geneva treaty, the Secretary of State promising for the President that the ratification of Congress should be asked for. This ratification came, and the American branch of the International Society of the Red Cross entered upon its work. Besides the military branch of the Red Cross, the constitution of the American society provides for a

the war. This is the hope of Miss Barton, and from this point is directed all the work of the society in this country.

The Red Cross knows no race, no creed, no nationality. Humanity alone is its incentive to the good works it performs. It has worked in this country in one forest fire, five floods, two tornadoes, one

earthquake, two famines, one epidemic and one pestilence, distributing for the people upward of one million of dollars in funds and material, besides personal work of its corps of free helpers. Its work has been the relieving of persons with food, clothing, shelter, fuel, medical aid, as well as the saving of thousands of heads of horses and cattle from starvation at the time of the overflow of great rivers. It has sent abroad funds for relief in one war (the Franco-Prussian), and money and food to the victims of the Russian famine. The American Society was incorporated July 1, 1881, and its constitution was accepted with the ratification of the treaty by the Congress at Bern, Switzerland, June 9.

THE RED CROSS FLAG. The flag of the Swiss republic was adopted by the Red Cross as a compliment to that little nation, in which its international conventions have been held, with a reversal of the colors. The Swiss flag is red, with a Greek cross in white in the center, while the flag and surmounting insignia of this society is a Greek cross in red in a white field.

REMARKS BY AN INDIAN MAN WHO GAVE EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES. The only tangible property of the American Red Cross Society to give it a local habitation comes from a modest gentleman of Bedford, Lawrence county, Indiana, a physician of high acquirements and a man

of quiet demeanor and so little of affectation, the community in which he resides that, while his merit as a physician is acknowledged, the fact that he is a man of the broadest philanthropy has been passed by without notice.

A few months ago the world was informed through an Associated Press dispatch that Dr. Joseph Gardner, of Bedford, had given to the Red Cross Society 800 acres, a tract of land now valuable at the rate of \$100,000, to be of increasing value, in Marion

township, Lawrence county. Who is Dr. Gardner? He is a native of the land, and there was at once a demand for further information concerning this gift to a great, but hitherto overlooked, philanthropy.

JOSEPH GARDNER, THE GIVER. Joseph Gardner is a native Indian, born in 1833 in Clarke county, and he was left an orphan at an early age, and had his own way to make in the world. After meager schooling, he began work as a painter, and followed the trade during the summer, but during the winter months he taught school, and when he had saved sufficient money, he became a student in the medical department of the University of Louisville. He was

appointed house surgeon in the United States marine hospital in that city when the war broke out. Resigning his position, he entered the Twenty-fourth Kentucky regiment as surgeon, and served until wounded in one of the battles before Atlanta. He was sent to the hospital at Louisville, and after having sufficiently recovered to be able to get to duty, was detailed to serve on the board of enrollment of the Fifth district of Kentucky (Louisville), where, upon succeeding Dr. Bell, who resigned, he was made surgeon of the district, a position he held until the close of the war. In 1880 he removed to his present home at Bedford, this State, and engaged in the practice of his profession.

In addition to his practice, he devoted much of his time to geological research in Lawrence and adjoining counties, and also came to be well known as a microscopist and an authority in other sciences. It is to Dr. Gardner that Indiana is indebted for the discovery of the extremely valuable deposits of kaolin in the county in which

he makes his home, a deposit which, before his time, was not suspected to be in this State.

THE DOCTOR AND HIS WIFE. The Doctor, who is a Republican, represented his county in the Legislature of 1881, and in 1888 was a delegate from the Second congressional district to Chicago when Benjamin Harrison was nominated. The Doctor was the first delegate in priority of time in the whole United States nominated to that convention. He is quiet, and, until warmed by conversation, rather reserved in manner. He is of medium height, and though sixty years of age, there is no gray in his hair. His figure, though slight, is active and capable of considerable physical exertion. He is a reader of books and is the possessor of a number of rare volumes, among which is a work in blue letter, a theological commentary published in Venice in 1492, the year in which Columbus discovered America; another work, the Doctor's library and another third which he prizes exceedingly, as it is a treatise or comment by Martin Luther on the first books of the Bible, was printed at Rome, two years before the reformer's death.

The Doctor and his wife, who join him heartily in all his philanthropic plans, live in a square-built, old-fashioned, two-story brick house, with a spacious attic. A wide hallway runs through the center of the house, and to the left and right of the entrance are the parlor, library and parlor, both of which rooms abound in memorials of the work they have done and are doing.

The Doctor, with warm appreciation of his helpmeet, acknowledges that it was she who brought him into the Red Cross. His wife, to whom he was married a little more than five years ago, had served under the Red Cross in the Mt. Vernon (Ill.) cyclone work, and in the river relief work. They became acquainted in Washington City in 1888. When the Johnstown disaster came, Miss Barton telegraphed to the Doctor his wife, and they were the first train from the West, as Miss Barton was on the first from the East to arrive at the scene.

WHAT SUGGESTED THE GIFT. The Doctor and his wife served at Johnstown for five months until there was no further need for their services. It was then that the thought first came to him to make the great gift that afterward followed. He recognized the fact that the center of the United States in point of population, and it occurred to him that some thing should be done toward endowing the National Red Cross with a central depot for the accumulation of supplies, articles which could be sent out, on the shortest notice with the greatest possible expedition in case of a great calamity. During the past two years, the subject was in the Doctor's mind continually, and last February, having got affairs in shape, he made the formal transfer.

NEUTRAL GROUND. Treaties of Forty Nations Protect Red Cross Park—The Site Described. The Red Cross Park, as this property is now called, which has been formally deeded as a gift to the society, is to be utilized in part by the National Red Cross as a source of revenue in the line of its general running expenses, from profits on fruits and farm products and the handling and breeding of all kinds of fine stock. The park trustees are Clara Barton, Dr. Joseph Gardner and J. H. Morlan. The last named is park manager. He is chosen for his position and, like his associates, has been an active participant in Red Cross work for several years.

It is expected in time to establish at the park a railroad hospital and a training school for nurses. Warehouses will be erected for the storage of supplies, and stores of all kinds so that, should a great disaster occur at any time, involving the injury of many, relief of the best kind and of sufficient quantity can be sent without a moment's delay.

A BEAUTIFUL SITE. Red Cross Park lies equidistant from the towns of Bedford and Mitchell, being five miles south of the former and a like distance north of the latter place. The eight hundred acres comprising this tract are beautifully diversified. For a mile and a quarter White River, which at this point possesses a primal beauty that elsewhere has been seriously damaged or wholly destroyed, is a stream that excites the admiration of all who witness its beauties. The farm along the river has never been touched by the woodman's ax. Here are grand hills, with charming valleys between, whose fertile acres are luxuriant with grain and crops. There is an abundance of timber, especially oak, sugar maple and hickory. The farm is well stocked, and there are tenant houses and eight barns upon it. One of the barns, recently completed, cost \$1,500. The hills are filled with the famous and valuable Bedford soil, which can be readily quarried, and for which there is a constantly increasing demand.

FERTILITY AND HEALTHFULNESS. The form of the tract is irregular, and, if anything, adds to its beauty in giving it greater diversity. From east to west, its greatest length is two miles, and from north to south, there is no gracefully curving river to give harmonious lines to the figure, the acres reach out here and there to make a somewhat irregular, but for the financial as well as from a scenic point of view. The park abounds in springs, clear as crystal and furnishing a pure and healthful supply of pure water. The tract is entirely free from malaria, and no better point for a sanitary camp could be selected. The village of Juliet, the name of which will be changed to Red Cross, is upon this tract. It is a postoffice and station near the middle of the park, and connects the place with the outside world.

It is not intended to give hospital and other services gratuitously. It is expected that, when the railroad hospital is established, those who enter will have a moderate fee paid for them, and that the Government can afford to do this for the reason that the Red Cross will always be ready to furnish relief when accidents occur.

THE PARK, no matter what was calamities may come, will always be recognized, so long as the Red Cross floats over it, as neutral ground, and will always be free from capture, and its stores and its workers will be free from all the mishaps and injuries of war. In this country not war, but the disasters and calamities of civil life, will constitute the main field of activity for the society.

Miss Barton, in accepting this gift from Dr. Gardner, said: "This land, the property of the American National Red Cross, will be the one neutral ground on the Western Hemisphere, protected by international treaty against the tread of any hostile foot. It is a perpetual sanctuary against invading armies, and will be so respected and held sacred by the millions of people of the world. Forty nations are pledged to hold all material and stores of the Red Cross and all its followers neutral in war, and free to come and go as they desire. While its business headquarters will remain, as before, at the capital of the Nation, this gift still forms a reservation of the hopes so long cherished—that the national Red Cross may have a place to accumulate and produce material and stores for sanitary purposes, and great charities, and if we should come upon our land, which may God avert, we may be ready to fulfill the great duty that our national Government has made binding upon us. I will direct that monuments be erected defining the boundaries of this domain, dedicated to eternal peace and humanity, upon which shall be inscribed the insignia of the treaty of Geneva, which insinuates all the nations of the world to respect the principles of the Republic in National Encampment, something of order was brought out of the chaos that had hitherto characterized these societies. Here a small band of women from various portions of the country met and took council together. The result was the formation of a society known as the Women's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic.

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THE RELIEF CORPS.

Women's Organization Originated in Time of Peace, But Was Suggested by Her Services in the Time of War—Woman At the Front.

History of the "W. R. C." and the Home for War Nurses—Who Are Eligible to Membership in the Organization—Notes.

HE causes which led to the organization of the Women's Relief Corps date back to the time when the first battle-field of the late war was strewn with the dead and wounded soldiers. When bloodshed ended humanity began, and the call for volunteer soldiers necessitated volunteer nurses.

Many women from the North, East and West responded to the dictates of humanity's call, and, leaving the comforts of home and the companionship of loved ones, bravely went to the scene of war and gave needed assistance in hospitals, tents and on fields of battle.

The subject of eligibility to membership in the Women's Relief Corps has caused in these States, and soon other States, much discussion, both in and out of the order, many holding to the belief that only the wives, daughters, mothers and sisters of soldiers should be entitled to membership, according to the precedent established by the Grand Army of the Republic, which admits only those having received honorable discharge from service.

This view of the subject was considered in narrow a one upon which to base the principles of our organization whose duty it was to assist thousands of needy soldiers and their helpless families, and whose object was to teach patriotism and loyalty. The object of the Grand Army of the Republic, it was held, was not only to aid those that a comrade needed assistance, but to strengthen the ties formed through long, weary months and years of hardship, danger and suffering; and to cement in closer bonds the friendship that exists among the soldiers.

It is not intended to give hospital and other services gratuitously. It is expected that, when the railroad hospital is established, those who enter will have a moderate fee paid for them, and that the Government can afford to do this for the reason that the Red Cross will always be ready to furnish relief when accidents occur.

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THE RELIEF CORPS.

Women's Organization Originated in Time of Peace, But Was Suggested by Her Services in the Time of War—Woman At the Front.

History of the "W. R. C." and the Home for War Nurses—Who Are Eligible to Membership in the Organization—Notes.

HE causes which led to the organization of the Women's Relief Corps date back to the time when the first battle-field of the late war was strewn with the dead and wounded soldiers. When bloodshed ended humanity began, and the call for volunteer soldiers necessitated volunteer nurses.

Many women from the North, East and West responded to the dictates of humanity's call, and, leaving the comforts of home and the companionship of loved ones, bravely went to the scene of war and gave needed assistance in hospitals, tents and on fields of battle.

The subject of eligibility to membership in the Women's Relief Corps has caused in these States, and soon other States, much discussion, both in and out of the order, many holding to the belief that only the wives, daughters, mothers and sisters of soldiers should be entitled to membership, according to the precedent established by the Grand Army of the Republic, which admits only those having received honorable discharge from service.

This view of the subject was considered in narrow a one upon which to base the principles of our organization whose duty it was to assist thousands of needy soldiers and their helpless families, and whose object was to teach patriotism and loyalty. The object of the Grand Army of the Republic, it was held, was not only to aid those that a comrade needed assistance, but to strengthen the ties formed through long, weary months and years of hardship, danger and suffering; and to cement in closer bonds the friendship that exists among the soldiers.

It is not intended to give hospital and other services gratuitously. It is expected that, when the railroad hospital is established, those who enter will have a moderate fee paid for them, and that the Government can afford to do this for the reason that the Red Cross will always be ready to furnish relief when accidents occur.

THE PARK, no matter what was calamities may come, will always be recognized, so long as the Red Cross floats over it, as neutral ground, and will always be free from capture, and its stores and its workers will be free from all the mishaps and injuries of war. In this country not war, but the disasters and calamities of civil life, will constitute the main field of activity for the society.

Miss Barton, in accepting this gift from Dr. Gardner, said: "This land, the property of the American National Red Cross, will be the one neutral ground on the Western Hemisphere, protected by international treaty against the tread of any hostile foot. It is a perpetual sanctuary against invading armies, and will be so respected and held sacred by the millions of people of the world. Forty nations are pledged to hold all material and stores of the Red Cross and all its followers neutral in war, and free to come and go as they desire. While its business headquarters will remain, as before, at the capital of the Nation, this gift still forms a reservation of the hopes so long cherished—that the national Red Cross may have a place to accumulate and produce material and stores for sanitary purposes, and great charities, and if we should come upon our land, which may God avert, we may be ready to fulfill the great duty that our national Government has made binding upon us. I will direct that monuments be erected defining the boundaries of this domain, dedicated to eternal peace and humanity, upon which shall be inscribed the insignia of the treaty of Geneva, which insinuates all the nations of the world to respect the principles of the Republic in National Encampment, something of order was brought out of the chaos that had hitherto characterized these societies. Here a small band of women from various portions of the country met and took council together. The result was the formation of a society known as the Women's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic.

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...in the distance, contributed to the awe and solemnity that pervaded the immense throng.

The first president chosen was Maj. Gen. John A. Rawlins, chief of staff to Gen. Grant.

At the next meeting, held in Cincinnati, November 14, 1880, the following officers were elected:

President—Gen. John A. Rawlins. Vice-President—Maj. Gen. John A. Logan.

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...the enemy and a number of prisoners were captured. The career thus began was that of a troop which was never defeated or compelled to go back.

The first campaign in which the Lightning Brigade took part was that against Tallahoma, Tenn., where Gen. Braxton Bragg had his headquarters.

At the time of the organization of the brigade he did not hold that rank, having declined a brevet brigadier-generalship.

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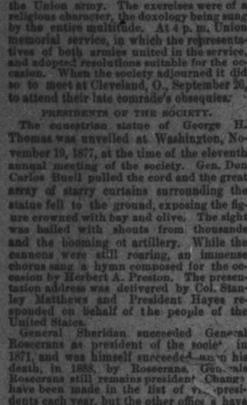
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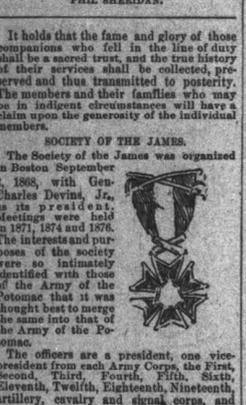
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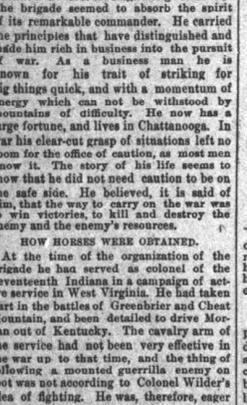
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JOHN A. LOGAN.



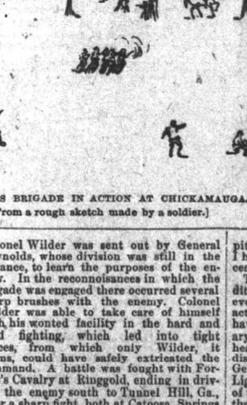
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JOHN W. WILDER.



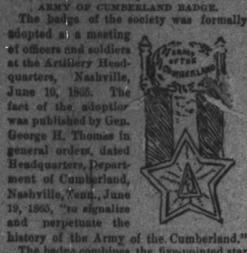
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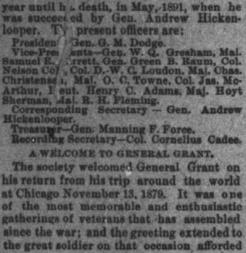
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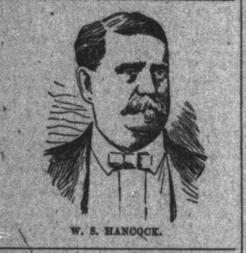
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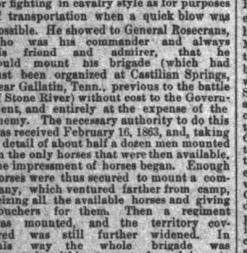
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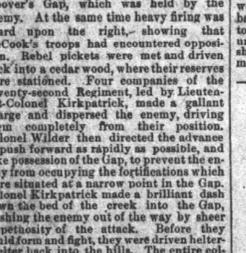
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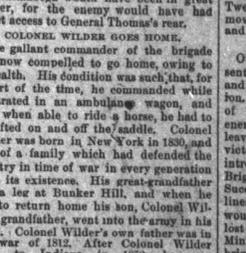
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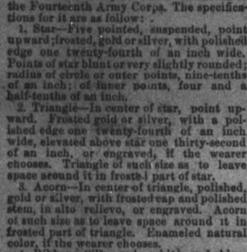
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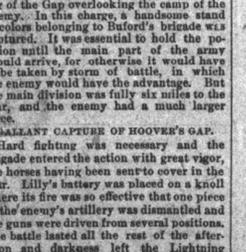
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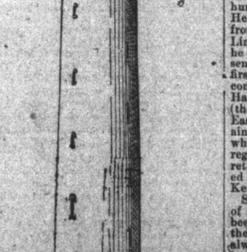
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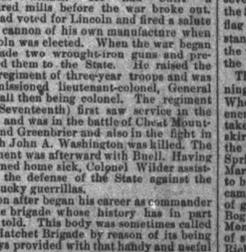
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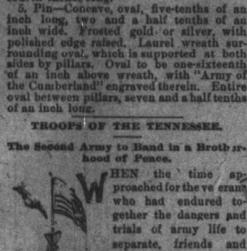
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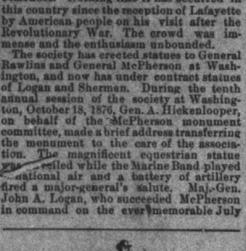
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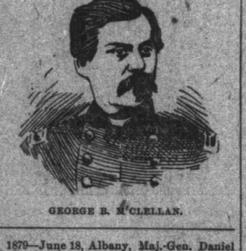
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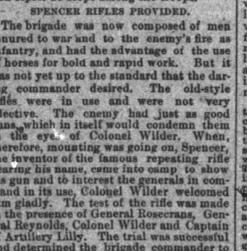
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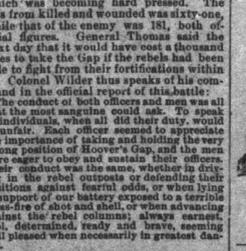
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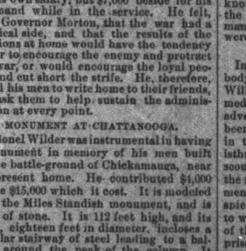
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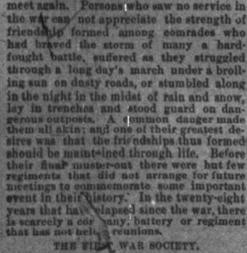
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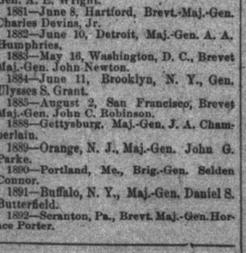
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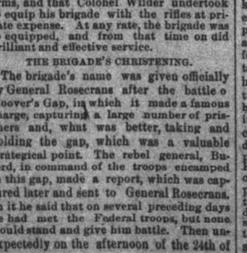
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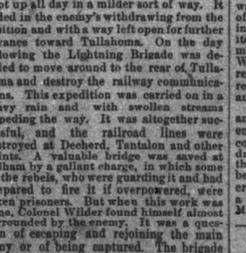
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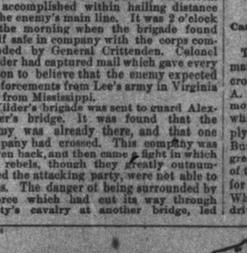
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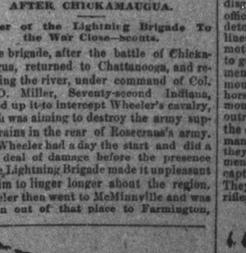
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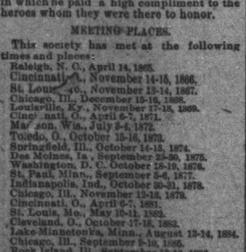
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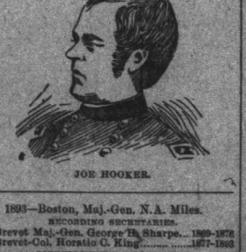
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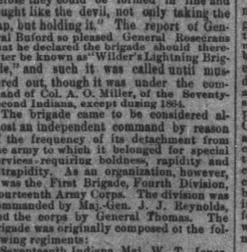
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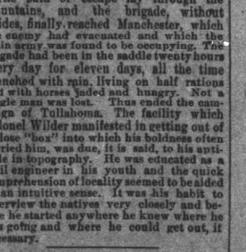
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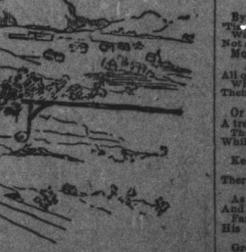
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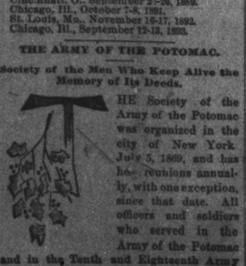
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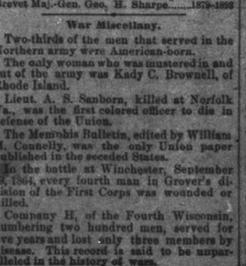
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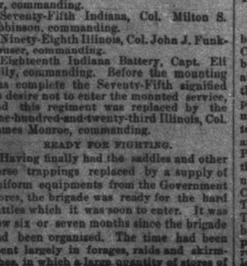
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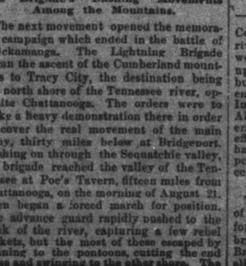
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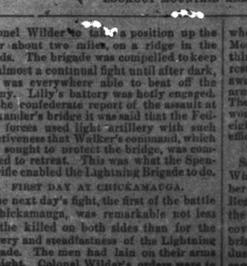
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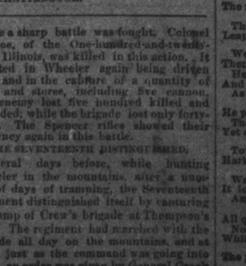
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JOHN W. WILDER.

THE PRISONERS.

The Dreadful Story of Wanton Cruelty, Starvation and Disease Under the Rule of Inhuman Prison Tyrants.

Thousands Died Miserable Deaths in Places More Deadly Than the Field of War—Perpetrating Terrible Atrocities Beyond Belief.

The Town of Andersonville, Ga., was a stark and ghastly scene.

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with the general. The request for a pass was repeated. Understand, the ladies were present, and the reasons were given why the party were there, in accordance with the request. To their astonishment, Winder replied: "You have you all turned Yankees here?"

As the general's response to the spokesman of the ladies, "I have, as you know, nor have any here present. We have some, as you requested us, through the Rev. Mr. D., to bring necessary articles for the Federal Hospital, and ask a pass for the purpose of delivering them."

As if this farious display of martial valor and gentlemanly bearing was not enough, Henry Witz assayed to do and do more. His superior officers in profanity and indecency, and were turned out of the lowest sinks and most abandoned parts of your city were cleaned, they could not surpass the ribald vulgarity and finished profanity of this exhibition in the presence of women and loyal ladies.

Shocked, terrified, beaten to the very heart with indignation, the party retired, and followed in their efforts to succor the sick or alleviate the tortures of the dying Union soldiers, they have their loads of clothing and food to a passing column of Federal soldiers on their way to Milan.

During the last winter, which was unseasonably cold, when the ice formed one inch thick, no shelter, no blankets or clothes, no wood was provided for the wretched inmates of that prison, whose names were written on the number of thirty, to go out under guard for one hour, without axes or any cutting tool, to gather

the refuse and rotten wood in the forest, and if they obtained their fire, they were charged with violating their parole, and if found guilty, were hung. I myself saw three prisoners hanging who were thus executed.

SIX THIEVES EXECUTED. During the early part of the summer of 1864 the camp was infested by thieves and robbers, who committed their depredations and the peaceably disposed, both in open daylight and under the cover of night. Assaults were frequently made, and the victims were terribly beaten with clubs and their pockets rifled. These villains were called "looby's camp" or more frequently "riders." They seemed to have a regular organization, with leaders and subordinate officers. Resistance to their assaults was useless, as the guard was always ready to support any one of its members. Occasionally a "rider" was caught and punished by being "gagged," but that did not lessen the

crimes. The thieves had means of knowing and marking men who had money, and they secretly laid plans and waylaid him, or picked his pockets while in a crowd at the market, or at the creek getting water, but the usual manner of robbery was by assault. The victims of these men reached the climax in June, 1864, when a large number of prisoners appealed to General Winder for protection. He refused to afford the needed relief, but promised to induce any action the prisoners might themselves take. Popular sentiment favored a trial by jury. Captain Witz, summoned all the sergeants, laid the matter before them, and proposed that each select one man from his division to represent it. Twelve men were selected from those most recently arrived, as a jury. The accused were regularly tried, being represented by attorneys from among the prisoners. The trial was held in a little inclosure around the north gate, and the proceedings and testimony were taken down. The trial lasted about one week, and the jury found six guilty of robbery and murder, and eight not guilty. The six guilty men were hanged on the 11th day of July.

As a general planer, who resided near Andersonville while prisoners were confined there, addressed a letter to the New York Herald, Feb. 2, August 3, 1865, in which he said: "I once witnessed the outrage, inflicted by the various committees of a North-western division, on the prisoners, to enter one of their divisions, who were tenderly cared and walked in the best ranks of Connecticut society. I witnessed it had before this what I deem to be human wretchedness in its worst form. I thought that I could never myself witness such a scene, but I was mistaken. The destination had had had it described without blanching or trembling. But if the condensed horrors of a hundred black and red hot hell, and the most terrible to be seen for the order that they would have failed to realize the facts as I saw them face to face. I can relate in a daily paper, read by innocence and virtue, what not my sight on the occasion I refer to. I will not pollute my eyes with the details of the atrocities that were committed by the culprit, Henry Witz, for the sake of torturing by disease and filth, with the details of that conspiracy of horrible, monstrous crimes, which were committed by Witz and his associates, and that I saw them face to face. I can relate in a daily paper, read by innocence and virtue, what not my sight on the occasion I refer to. I will not pollute my eyes with the details of the atrocities that were committed by the culprit, Henry Witz, for the sake of torturing by disease and filth, with the details of that conspiracy of horrible, monstrous crimes, which were committed by Witz and his associates, and that I saw them face to face."

There were some barracks and sheds for hospital purposes inside the stockade, but they were built outside. The miasmatic effluvia emanating from the hospital was very potent and offensive indeed. I saw several severe outbreaks of the infectious disease of the paragon, often saturating the atmosphere. In the stockade the men were huddled together like ants or bees, and it was a hard matter to get through them. I regret to say that the supply of wood was not enough to keep prisoners from what we term "freezing to death." Lying on the ground, those chilly nights, the patient would reach a condition in which resuscitation was a matter of impossibility after he commenced going down hill in that way. I often remarked to my

REBEL TESTIMONY REGARDING HIS WANTON CRUELTY TO PRISONERS.

Shortly after the surrender of Lee, Capt. Witz was arrested for the inhuman and brutal crimes committed by himself and subordinates at Andersonville, and was tried by a military court that convened at Washington, D. C., August 23, 1865, of which Maj-Gen. Lewis Wallace was president. Witz was a native of Switzerland, but was a practicing physician in Louisiana when the war broke out and enlisted in the Southern army. He was wounded at the battle of "Seven Pines," near Richmond, and was placed in charge of the Federal prisoners of war, first at Tusculoo, Ala., and afterward had charge of the inmates of the military prison at Andersonville, Ga.

After his arrest the Government was compelled to surround him with a strong guard to prevent his being assassinated by Union soldiers. Capt. Henry E. Norton, aide-camp to Gen. J. H. Wilson, the dashing cavalry officer who took Witz to Washington, testified at Witz's trial as follows: "I do not think the prisoner could have got here alive if he had not been surrounded by a strong guard. At Chattanooga, where I was stopping temporarily, I sent him to the post prison to be taken care of. He had on a suit of good, fat-looking Con-



A VIEW OF ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.

federate clothing and a hat, and was decently dressed. When I saw him again I hardly knew him; all his clothes were stripped off him; he had only a pair of his hat, no coat, a very dirty shirt, a portion of his pants, and a pair of shoes. Whenever I got him there were any of our soldiers I was compelled to hurry him off under a strong guard to save his life. I had trouble to get him on board the boat at Nashville. I think that for the strong guard and my personal presence they would have taken their necks, holding them together in a circle. They were handcuffed, chains connected their necks and feet and large iron balls were attached to the foot chains. The men would remain there as long as Witz was in the camp, and he would be executed by the sun and weather, and neglect.

DR. BARROWS HAD BEEN MEN WHO HAD BEEN CAUGHT BY HOUNDS WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE BROUGHT INTO THE HOSPITAL MANGLED AND TORN AS TO DIE FROM HIS WOUNDS.

Dr. Barrows had been men who had been caught by hounds while attempting to escape brought into the hospital mangled and torn as to die from his wounds. He had seen a patient of his ward go to warm himself at a fire inside the inclosure on the south part of the hospital, and had seen the general and the outside air a gun through the fence and shoot the patient, breaking his hip. The limb was amputated and the soldier died.

At the time of Sherman's march to the sea, Dr. Barrows testified, a raid was executed from Kennesaw, and Witz was heard to order the gunners to fire the artillery upon the prisoners in case they had died together. There was great excitement in the camp; at that time when the prisoners were crowded together, every foot of the ground. At one time all the rations were out for twenty-four hours, until the officers could discover who had pilfered. There was plenty of corn growing in that vicinity, and the Confederate guards had plenty of it, as well as other vegetables, but they were not permitted to sell any to the prisoners, and they died in the absence of the officer of the day.

There were some barracks and sheds for hospital purposes inside the stockade, but they were built outside. The miasmatic effluvia emanating from the hospital was very potent and offensive indeed. I saw several severe outbreaks of the infectious disease of the paragon, often saturating the atmosphere. In the stockade the men were huddled together like ants or bees, and it was a hard matter to get through them. I regret to say that the supply of wood was not enough to keep prisoners from what we term "freezing to death." Lying on the ground, those chilly nights, the patient would reach a condition in which resuscitation was a matter of impossibility after he commenced going down hill in that way. I often remarked to my

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REBEL AUTHORITIES ADVISED.

The authorities were frequently advised of the conditions of affairs at Andersonville, and the physicians frequently discussed the wretched state of affairs and made recommendations, but no improvement was mentioned until January, 1865. I feel safe in saying that 75 per cent. of those who died might have been saved, had these unfortunate men been properly cared for as to food, clothing and bedding.

Dr. Bates was a Union man, and entered the army as a contract-surgeon, in order to avoid being conscripted. He was forced to accept the Confederate cause at the point of a bayonet. His testimony was substantiated by several physicians.

MORE ABOUT WITZ.

Men Starved and In Stocks—Blood-thirsty—Shooting Men Getting Water. Dr. A. K. Barrows, a Union prisoner, hospital-attendant of the Twenty-second Massachusetts, was paroled and detailed for hospital duty. He heard Witz say that he would starve every Yankee that was brought into the camp. The favorite method of punishing prisoners, he testified, was by means of the stocks. These consisted of a frame six feet high, with boards that shut together, leaving just room enough for a man's neck, and

arranged so that his arms were fastened at full length each way, and his feet just touched the ground. In some cases the prisoners were permitted to stand with their feet on the ground, while others would only be permitted to touch the ground with their toes. In other stocks prisoners' feet were enclosed and elevated, while balls and chains were attached to their wrists.

Dr. Barrows had been men who had been caught by hounds while attempting to escape brought into the hospital mangled and torn as to die from his wounds. He had seen a patient of his ward go to warm himself at a fire inside the inclosure on the south part of the hospital, and had seen the general and the outside air a gun through the fence and shoot the patient, breaking his hip. The limb was amputated and the soldier died.

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SHOOTING PRISONERS.

"One day, while passing through the stockade, a weakly-looking prisoner called Thomas A. Acker, of the Seventy-second Ohio Volunteers, testified: "I reached Andersonville during the summer of 1864. Captain Witz took from me my pocket-knife, breastpin and gold ring. He never returned any of the property to me."

When I was pointed out to him he drew his revolver and presented it to within three inches of my face, and wanted to know why I refused to obey his orders. He told him he was aware that the matter the surgeons were using was poisonous and would prove fatal. Witz flourished his revolver and said it would serve me right; the sooner I died the sooner he would get rid of me. I was put in chains and kept two weeks. Finally I consented to the operation. As soon as it was performed I went to the brook, took a piece of soap and rubbed and wrung the spot, and thereby saved my life. I have seen large sores which originated from the effects of this poisonous matter, and the effects of my hand on the outside of men's arms, and have seen holes eaten under the arms where I could put my fist in."

Frank Maddox testified to the confederate surgeons making merry over the number of prisoners killed by the vaccine matter. Chas. E. Tibbitts testified that he participated in burying the dead. He saw extra arms at the graveyards that were not sent, but were disposed at the shoulder. They were brought out with the dead, and almost always the next day the bodies belonging to them followed. They were generally eaten up with vaccination. I do not remember any case of recovery after an operation. Many of the surgeons on duty at

Andersonville hospitals referred to the surgeons that prevailed there from vaccination, resulting in fearful mortality. TREATMENT OF THE DEAD. Dorance A. Winder said: "The bodies previous to burial were placed in the dead house (when they had one) which consisted of several upright poles covered with brush, the bodies were laid on the ground exposed to the public gaze, the action of the elements and the ravages of rats and dogs. When ready for burial, as many as twenty-five or thirty bodies would be thrown promiscuously into an army wagon and taken to the cemetery, which was about three-quarters of a mile from the stockade. At this point a long trench, three feet deep, would be in readiness, and from one hundred to 150 bodies piled in each trench. The bodies were laid side by side, close together; no coffins were furnished and three-quarters of the dead were buried without an article of clothing whatever. No funeral services were performed, and, as soon as possible, the trenches were filled up and resealed and recorded on the death register."

WITZ IS HANGED. Punished at Last For His Monstrous Crimes by the United States. There was much testimony at the trial of Witz that he too, revolting for publication, had been guilty of the same crimes as those which he was now being tried for. Witz was found guilty of conspiring with Jeff Davis, James A. Selman, Howell Cobb, John H. Winder, Richard B. Winder, and Drs. White, Reed,

exercising punishment for the poison-vaccine treatment of the dead. Martin E. Hogan testified that he was caught at escaping, and was put in the stocks. "I was fastened by the neck and ankles and left sixty-eight hours without food, except such as was stolen to me by my rebel comrades."

Archibald testified that he was caught by a guard and escaped. Witz was recaptured by dogs. "I was put into the stocks with my hands fastened to a board and my arms stretched out; was kept in the hot, boiling sun thirty hours. I had nothing to eat and but two drinks of water. Witz appeared before the court and said he was tired of being in the stocks and would try to die or he would blow my brains out; and that I deserved to be hanged."

Colonel Chandler, a rebel officer, testified that he had held, in a conversational style, General Winder, that it was a soldier's duty to his country to escape, and that it was Winder's duty to keep the prisoner, but not to punish him for doing his duty. Winder replied: "I am a soldier, and I will not be executed on the 10th day of November, 1865, in the arsenal grounds at Washington, D. C. General Winder, Witz's superior officer, had died before the surrender of Lee."

The arrangements for the execution developed on Capt. G. L. Walbridge, and there were present detachments of the One-hundred-and-ninety-fifth and Two-hundred-and-fourth Pennsylvania Regiments, and of the Ninth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth Veteran Reserve Corps. Witz was accompanied to the scaffold by

Men were backed and gaged for a day and a half. Others were tied up by the thumbs for fifteen minutes. One man was punished, and he was his hands in the stocks. One man who was tied to a post in the stocks, and he was his hands in the stocks. Witz said: "One word more and I will blow your brains out."

BLOOD HOUNDS AFTER ESCAPED PRISONERS.

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Fathers Weyer and Boyle and bore the burden of listening to the reading of the proceedings, and the preparations with concerning the boys, was buried alongside of the Lincoln soldiers and was subsequently buried at Mt. Olive.

Andersonville Comparisons. Interesting Figures Concerning Its Food and Its Death Rate. During the existence of Andersonville prison 30,000 were confined there; the largest number at any one time 34,000; the average monthly mortality was 220; on an average one man died every day; 2,200 died during the month of August, 3,076 died, and in October 4,500 died; the disease most fatal was dysentery, of which

3,002 perished, and of scurvy 3,579; the ratio of those dying to the number confined was 34 per cent. in seven months, while that of the armies in the field was less than 5 per cent. per annum. COMPARATIVE FOOD ISSUES. The ordinary amount of solid food per day required to sustain life is forty ounces; the Russian soldier is allowed fifty, the Turkish forty, the British soldiers forty-five, and the United States army fifty ounces; the amount allowed our prisoners captured by Great Britain during the war of 1812 was over thirty-two ounces, besides what was allowed by our Government in the way of coffee, sugar, etc.; those confined in Dar-moos prison, during the same war, were allowed fifty ounces, while at Andersonville, according to the best evidence, varied from six to sixteen ounces. This is an average of less than ten ounces each, and when taking into consideration the destitute condition of the men, the want of proper clothing and shelter—a condition requiring a greater amount of food—the comparison is most appalling. Besides, the quality was the most inferior kind.

COMPARATIVE DEATH RATE. The mortality in the hospitals at Dublin is less than 5 per cent. in France less than 7 per cent. in the New York penitentiary less than 10 per cent. The Federal hospitals at Nashville received during '64, 65,000 sick and wounded, of whom only 4 per cent. died; the hospitals at Washington in '63 treated over 68,000 and did not lose 4 per cent. in the British army of 438,000 men, who was engaged in the twenty-one great

Sherman would send a force of cavalry there and release them.

Some time after an order was issued to march out of the camp, who were bound outside of the United States. The prisoners of service had expired. The prisoners concluded that some partial exchange had been agreed upon and the rebels were going to send back the class of men whom they thought would be the least valuable to the Government. Acting on that, most of the prisoners enrolled themselves as foreigners and as having served out their terms. The following day they were ordered to fall in by thousands, and were marched outside, and around a stump, on which stood a rebel. When all were there he proceeded to tell them that they had served the terms for which they had enlisted, and had endured more than could be expected of them, that the Government of the United States had de-termined to exchange them, and that the confederacy was sure to exchange them in a few months and that it now offered them an opportunity to join its service. The men, he said, would be well clothed, and fed, given a good bounty, and in the conclusion, a warrant for a new term. At that point the great of a division spoke out and shouted: "Attention, First division!"

The sergeants returned "Yes" one after the other, and they did so each man in the hundreds turned on his heel. Then the leader shouted: "All the divisions returned 'Yes' to the stockade, leaving the orator on the stump. A SPEECH AND A THREATENED CHANGE. The rebels were furious. The prisoners had scarcely reached their quarters when several armed companies of guards rushed into the stockade with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets under the pretense of hunting axes and spades, but really to steal blankets and whatever else they could find to be used in the event of a battle. The prisoners had erected:

While the prisoners were burning with indignation, a soldier named Lloyd of the Sixty-first Ohio, who was sitting on a stump and making an impassioned speech, was running up to a guard, who stood leaning on his gun, gazing curiously at Lloyd, and shouting: "What in the name of heaven is giving thee that? Why are you shouting the gun away from him, cocked and leveled at Lloyd, but the boy was near by, jerked the speaker down, and he made a dash for it. There was great excitement in camp, and men shouted: "Charge the guard!" A line of battle was instantly formed, facing the guards. The rebel officers hastily retreated behind the guards, who leveled their muskets against the rebels' heads, and fixed bayonets under the pretense of hunting axes and spades, but really to steal blankets and whatever else they could find to be used in the event of a battle. The prisoners had erected:

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THE DAY IN HISTORY
SEPT. 6
1861-62-63-64

September 6, 1861.
General Meade has issued an order that the rebels may be a more perfect respect for the blockade on the part of his command. Unless in the case of an attack by the enemy or some other extreme military necessity it is forbidden to receive any supplies that do not work shall be suspended on the blockade; that no unnecessary movements shall be made on that day; that the men shall, as far as possible, be permitted to rest from their labors; that they shall stand at their posts until the customary morning inspection, etc.

There is a fight at Washington, N. C. The troops engaged on the Union side are the 2nd North Carolina, the 3rd North Carolina, the 4th North Carolina, the 5th North Carolina, the 6th North Carolina, the 7th North Carolina, the 8th North Carolina, the 9th North Carolina, the 10th North Carolina, the 11th North Carolina, the 12th North Carolina, the 13th North Carolina, the 14th North Carolina, the 15th North Carolina, the 16th North Carolina, the 17th North Carolina, the 18th North Carolina, the 19th North Carolina, the 20th North Carolina, the 21st North Carolina, the 22nd North Carolina, the 23rd North Carolina, the 24th North Carolina, the 25th North Carolina, the 26th North Carolina, the 27th North Carolina, the 28th North Carolina, the 29th North Carolina, the 30th North Carolina, the 31st North Carolina, the 32nd North Carolina, the 33rd North Carolina, the 34th North Carolina, the 35th North Carolina, the 36th North Carolina, the 37th North Carolina, the 38th North Carolina, the 39th North Carolina, the 40th North Carolina, the 41st North Carolina, the 42nd North Carolina, the 43rd North Carolina, the 44th North Carolina, the 45th North Carolina, the 46th North Carolina, the 47th North Carolina, the 48th North Carolina, the 49th North Carolina, the 50th North Carolina, the 51st North Carolina, the 52nd North Carolina, the 53rd North Carolina, the 54th North Carolina, the 55th North Carolina, the 56th North Carolina, the 57th North Carolina, the 58th North Carolina, the 59th North Carolina, the 60th North Carolina, the 61st North Carolina, the 62nd North Carolina, the 63rd North Carolina, the 64th North Carolina, the 65th North Carolina, the 66th North Carolina, the 67th North Carolina, the 68th North Carolina, the 69th North Carolina, the 70th North Carolina, the 71st North Carolina, the 72nd North Carolina, the 73rd North Carolina, the 74th North Carolina, the 75th North Carolina, the 76th North Carolina, the 77th North Carolina, the 78th North Carolina, the 79th North Carolina, the 80th North Carolina, the 81st North Carolina, the 82nd North Carolina, the 83rd North Carolina, the 84th North Carolina, the 85th North Carolina, the 86th North Carolina, the 87th North Carolina, the 88th North Carolina, the 89th North Carolina, the 90th North Carolina, the 91st North Carolina, the 92nd North Carolina, the 93rd North Carolina, the 94th North Carolina, the 95th North Carolina, the 96th North Carolina, the 97th North Carolina, the 98th North Carolina, the 99th North Carolina, the 100th North Carolina.

September 6, 1862.
The English are still building rebel ironclads. Two two-thousand-ton ironclads, combining the ram and monitor principles, are being built by Laird, at Birkenhead. One is already launched. Each turret will carry two hundred-pound rifled guns, and each vessel will have in addition two one-hundred-pound stern-chasers. The guns are ready at Preston, Lancashire, and will be put on board in the Irish channel.

September 6, 1862.
The rebels have plenty of provisions and whisky, but are out of sugar, coffee and salt. No money can purchase these articles.

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TWENTY YEARS THE LEADER!!!
Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and all External Affections removed quickly by
BENSON'S
which is the only **POROUS PLASTER** that contains powerful and curative modern ingredients **YET ABSOLUTELY SAFE** and **POSITIVE** in its action.
Benson's Plaster Prevents Pneumonia.
It does not cure chronic ailments in a minute, but it creates an electric battery or current in the system, and will cure by merely reading the label, all such ailments as are made by glands and humors. **BENSON'S** is endorsed by 5,000 Physicians and Surgeons.
CAUTION—Do not be duped by cheap imitations. Buy the genuine, always with the name **BENSON'S** on the wrapper, and keep it in a safe place.

All WEEK
\$25 Jackets for \$9.75.
\$35 Jackets now \$13.75.
\$135 Electric Seal Capes \$69.50.
\$85 Electric Seal Capes \$15.
\$30 Astrakhan Capes \$12.50.
\$10 Jackets, all week, \$5.95.
\$10 new Capes, fall goods, \$5.
\$7.50 Ladies' fall Jackets for \$3.75.
All the newest this season just opened for the G. A. R. week.
Thousands of Cloaks at less than half price.

THE PARISIAN CLOAK HOUSE
is as large as any two Cloak Houses in the State.
THE PARISIAN
has the finest Cloak trade in the State.
Don't fail to see our new goods.

THE PARISIAN CLOAK HOUSE
68 and 70 East Washington St.

GLUMSY IMITATIONS
are sold in some parts of the United States. G. A. R. people visiting this city are urged to see the "real thing." The most wholesome, most healthful—most perfect—the most solid—the cheapest, the most durable heating apparatus in the world, so "Zephyr" Heaters in use for years within two squares of my store.
J. L. FRANKEM
62 East Washington St.
P. S.—large numbers sold the Army Department of the United States Government. Call at our factory and inspect our work and oblige
TURNER ZEPHYR STOVE COMPANY
113 South Tennessee St.

Remington Typewriter.
Everywhere Recognized as the Standard Writing Machine of the World.
PARAGON TYPEWRITER RIBBONS, FINE LINE TYPEWRITER PAPERS, and MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.
MACHINES RENTED.
Wycloft, Seaman & Benedict, INDIANAPOLIS BRANCH, Telephone 451, 34 East Market Street.

GENUINE only with the signature of Justice von Liebig in blue ink across the label, thus:
Justice von Liebig
It is almost unnecessary to add that this refers to the world-famous Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef.
For delicious refreshing Beef Tea. For improved and economic cooking.

I Vote for Hood's
For an excellent remedy. I have been a minister of the M. E. church 40 years, and have suffered of late years with rheumatism and taking food. Since taking four bottles of Hood's the rheumatism is entirely cured, my appetite is good, food digests well, and I have gained several pounds." Rev. W. R. FURZAN, Richmond, Va. Hood's Cures
Hood's Pills cure biliousness, etc., a box.

WELCOME G. A. R. MEDEARIS BROS.
No. 11 E. Pennsylvania St. Indianapolis, Ind.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and JEWELRY.
Special attention to repairing.

ADMIRAL CIGARETTES
Not made by a Trust
Smoked by the Millions!
Your Dealer Sells Them.
We respectfully invite the visitors to the **G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT** to visit our store and see the most Beautiful and Artistic **Souvenir Spoons** yet produced. 5,000 have been sold in the last eighteen months, and a more appropriate souvenir for this occasion can not be found. A full assortment of Pins and Buttons on hand. 10 per cent. discount to all veterans.
JULIUS C. WACK & SON, LEADING JEWELERS, PAT'D 1891
No. 12 East Washington Street.
Our Spoons are on sale at the following places:
F. M. Herron, No. 4 East Washington street.
H. A. Comstock, No. 14 East Washington street.
W. J. Eisele, No. 42 West Washington street.
J. P. Mulhally, No. 6 Circle street.
Chas. Mayer & Co., Nos. 29 and 31 West Washington street.
Louis G. Deschler, Bates House Cigar Stand.
Louis G. Deschler, corner Pennsylvania and Market streets.
Grand Hotel, Denison House and Circle Park Cigar and News Stands.

Remington Typewriter.
Everywhere Recognized as the Standard Writing Machine of the World.
PARAGON TYPEWRITER RIBBONS, FINE LINE TYPEWRITER PAPERS, and MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.
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FURNITURE
for parlor, hall, library, dining-room and bed chamber.
CHINA CLOSETS, SIDEBOARDS, CHIFFONNIERS, HALL RACKS, ROCKERS of all kinds, UPHOLSTERED GOODS.
Office Furniture a specialty
FRANK'S FURNITURE FAIR
Opposite Court House. 115, 117 and 119 East Washington Street.
Open Saturday nights.

The Veterans to
man Lilly:
Don't you be alarmed; we'll get there, Eli!
And after they get there, Parrott & Taggart will have bread enough to feed them.

SMOKE
Havana Club
CIGAR
PURE TOBACCO AND NO FLAVOR
JNO. RAUCH, MFR.

September
The first month of autumn. We are in line with our fall stock. We say, with full confidence and exact truth, that we show the best variety in

FALL WEAR
ever known or ever shown in Indianapolis. The prevailing style is

Double-Breasted Sacks
But we have also everything new, nobby and stylish in

Single-Breasted Sacks, Cutaway Frocks and Prince Alberts.
It would be impossible to attempt to mention the styles and handsome fabrics in

Cheviots, Cassimeres, Clay Worsteds, Fancy Cassimeres, Fancy Worsteds, Tweeds, Etc.
at prices ranging from \$6 up to the finest Tailor-Made Clay Worsted at \$25 in such a suit as can not be made by a merchant tailor at less than double the money.

FALL OVERCOATS
For these chilly evenings and cool mornings these Overcoats are a delightful necessity. Immense variety at \$5 and upward. \$10 and \$12 will buy a good coat as you will find elsewhere at \$15.
Our fall stock is in. We are fully prepared for any demand.
Stringent times, eh! Come and get the full worth of your dollars at the

ORIGINAL EAGLE,
5 and 7 West Washington Street.
Hat Department, 16 South Meridian Street.

Around the Camp Fire
Now is the time for stories of accounts of adventure by field and flood.
Over all comes the memories of dangers passed and the things that alleviated them. Chief among those is the time when food was plenty. Every soldier remembers a good piece of Ham or Bacon.
KINGAN
makes the best Ham and Bacon in the world.

G. A. R.
People from "far away," please for your Children's and your Children's Children's sake examine the "Zephyr" School-Heater at
I. L. FRANKEM'S
62 East Washington street, or at the factory, 113 South Tennessee street.

Turner Zephyr Stove Co.
BICYCLES
Styles to suit all, from a high-grade Scorcher to the Jim Dandy. Every machine new and fully warranted.
SALES DAILY AT 10:30, 2:30, 7:30 18 W. GEORGIA ST

CHARLES MAYER & CO.,
29 and 31 West Washington Street.
The Only Establishment of Its Kind.
Souvenirs of Every Description.

VISITORS

We are prepared to show you the Finest, Largest and most complete line
GENTLEMEN'S FALL STYLE HATS
to be found in the city.

DANBURY HAT CO.,
23 West Washington Street.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE NOT RIP.
Do you wear them? Who need to be told by a pair. Best in the world.
\$5.00 \$3.00
\$4.00 \$2.50
\$3.50 \$2.00
\$2.50 \$1.75
\$2.25 \$1.75
\$2.00 \$1.75
If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest style, don't pay \$10 to \$15, try my \$3, \$4 or \$5 shoe. They fit equal to shoes made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, go to my parsonage W. L. Douglas Shoe, 113 Virginia Ave. and see my shoes. They are stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.
W. L. DOUGLAS, BOSTON, MASS. Sold by FRANK E. BROWN, 106 E. Washington St. and by FRED SHRADE, 40 W. Washington St. W. L. DOUGLAS, 113 VIRGINIA AVE. G. A. NEWMAN, 113 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

KEEP COOL
We have the finest line of Summer Vest ever shown in Indianapolis, in Sills, Fannels and Marseilles both single and double breasted, the nobbiest goods in the city, at the lowest prices.

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50 West Washington Street.

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Excursion and Regular Trains.
BIG 4 ROUTE
C., C., C. & St. L. R. R.
Time Card August 30, 1893.
EAST BOUND
LEAVE 8:00 AM
COLUMBIANA 8:15 AM
CINCINNATI 8:30 AM
WEST BOUND
LEAVE 8:00 PM
COLUMBIANA 7:45 PM
CINCINNATI 7:30 PM

Indianapolis Union Station.
Pennsylvania Lines.
Trains Run by Central Time.
TICKET OFFICE at Stations at all crossings Illinois and Washington Street.
Daily, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 AM, 1:30 PM, 3:30 PM, 5:30 PM, 7:30 PM, 9:30 PM.
From Toledo, Ind. and Leavenworth, Mo. to Chicago, Ill. and St. Louis, Mo. via Indianapolis, Ind. and Cincinnati, Ohio.
From Toledo, Ind. and Leavenworth, Mo. to Chicago, Ill. and St. Louis, Mo. via Indianapolis, Ind. and Cincinnati, Ohio.
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THE PINNACLES OF ART
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